THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. NO. 62.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

Another Disastrous French Defeat Near Beaumont.

MacMahon's Army Overwhelmed and Routed with Immense Slaughter.

Many Prisoners and a Large Number of Cannon Fall into the Hands of the Prussians.

The Remnant of the French Army Retreats to Sedan.

Various Reports of Minor Prussian Successes.

Scenes in Paris as Depicted by an American Correspondent.

No Paris Forts to be Manned Daily Hereafter.

Another Account of the Battles of the 13th and 14th ult.

Paris Likely to Have Another Jubilee with Prussia.

The German Press and People Speak Plainly on the Subject of Intervention.

THE FIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Prudently accepting the MacMahon on the line from Montmedy to Sedan, with his right wing resting on the fortress from Montmedy to Sedan. The extension of his left wing from Sedan toward Longwy is not fully known. The railroad Montmedy to Thionville has been destroyed at key points by the German troops. The reported disposition of troops on the road from Paris to Calais, Dieppe to Rouen, and from the lower Seine to Nancy may now be entirely disbelieved by the Northern Railway Company's officials.

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald:

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The headquarters of the 3d regiment and Bismarck and the Emperor with the MacMahon's northern army, which is reported to be advancing to the relief of Bazaine from Metz. Another battle may be expected in a few days, as the two armies are now known to be not more than 25 miles apart. Yesterday, the 30th, the Germans were at Tre-Le-Dun and Lagny, on the Seine, 20 miles from Paris. Just east of the establishment of the Crown Prince this day. Cavalry scouts, sent out thirty miles, have been pushing on MacMahon's left. MacMahon left Chalons on the 21st, and, finding the road to and reached Sedan on the 24th. It is believed that the Fifteenth Corps, reported at Rethel, Tuesday, were reinforcements for Bazaine from Metz, and that MacMahon is pushing his forces, now about 120,000, against the rear and flanking of Wimpffen, with the intention of reaching Metz, and making a desperate attack toward Metz."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Official reports confirming unofficial news that just been promulgated, by the Minister of the Interior:

The Senate of the Empire Tuesday, Thursday, have been arrested. MacMahon continues his movement. "Every day here we hear of fresh victories. Our troops are now fighting the Prussians. Railway trains go freely now between Paris and Rouen. Provisions are coming in from all parts. The people are organizing to defend Paris."

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Prussians are sending great reinforcements to and in every way possible from Strasbourg.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Letters received to-day announce the Departments of Tonne and Yonne, and are encouraging.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times and Telegraph, coming by river and telegraph.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times at over 100,000, think the.

Thionville has certainly been occupied with Metz and communication.

The French are the battle between Dun and Stenay, on Tuesday, was without importance.

The reserves between Rheims and Chalons-sur-Marne have been destroyed at two places by the Prussians.

Telegrams from Paris, this morning, are exhausted in endeavoring to prove that the Crown Prince is driving the Crown Prince of Saxony into the Prince Imperial, and hourly expecting the surrender. The Prince and his staff have arrived, having left the Emperor, and are in Paris, provisioned with travelling rapidity.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times:

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Prudently accepting the MacMahon on the line from Montmedy to Sedan, with his right wing resting on the fortress from Montmedy to Sedan. The extension of his left wing from Sedan toward Longwy is not fully known. The railroad Montmedy to Thionville has been destroyed at key points by the German troops. The reported disposition of troops on the road from Paris to Calais, Dieppe to Rouen, and from the lower Seine to Nancy may now be entirely disbelieved by the Northern Railway officials. This statement is strengthened by the re-appointment of the Prefect of the Department of the Nord

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

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THE HOME MARKET.

The New York *Tribune*, in an article upon the unsatisfactory state of the high rate of carrying the surplus grain of the Northwest to market, thus describes the present situation:

"Here, then, is the situation in general: Two millions of our whole crop of wheat, and a large portion of superior quality grains through the drought of a single season, are to be carried a thousand miles to the seaboard, or the consumers on the lakes at distances varying from 500 to 1,000 miles, and the whole of this must pass through the hands of the owners of Chicago, Toledo, and other grain centres, and the railroad companies, before it can reach the consumer. Of the 60 millions of bushels of wheat which will be moved in this way, 30 millions will be carried by the railroads, and 30 millions by the lakes and canals. The railroads will charge for the service of moving this wheat to the seaboard, and the lake and canal carriers will charge for moving it to Buffalo, Oswego, Ogdensburg, and Albany, from 15 to 20 cents per bushel, or from $4,500,000 to $6,000,000 in all. The owners of the wheat will be obliged to pay this sum, and it will be deducted from the price which they receive for their wheat. Of course, the consumer will pay the whole cost of moving the wheat to market, and the whole of the charges will be added to the price of bread. The farmer will receive no more for his wheat, and the consumer will pay no less, because of the high charges for moving the wheat to market. The whole of the difference between the cost of moving the wheat to market at the present high rates and the cost of moving it at the rates which prevailed before the war will be a dead loss to the country. It will be a tax upon the consumer, which will be paid to the railroads and the lake and canal carriers, and will not benefit the producer in the least. The difference between the present high rates and the rates which prevailed before the war will amount to $100,000,000 on the crop of 1870. This is a tax which the consumer will pay, and which will not benefit the producer in the least. It is a tax which will be levied upon the consumers of the whole country, and will be paid to the railroads and the lake and canal carriers

THE IOWA SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Twenty Thousand Veterans, Guberna-torial Nominations, Addresses of Welcome and Responses—Governor Merrill—Oration by Gen. Belknap.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 31.—At 10 o'clock the Eighth Regiment, with an escort of citizens, left the Capitol Square in front of the Governor's residence, and marched to the Fair Ground, and on motion by Gen. Belknap, Chaplain Secor, of Professor Parvin's regiment, invoked the blessing of God upon the proceedings.

Governor Merrill, on behalf of the people of Iowa, welcomed the soldiers to the State. He said: I welcome you to-day as citizens and soldiers. I welcome you to your homes, and to the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and liberty, which you have helped to secure. I welcome you to the enjoyment of the fruits of your valor and patriotism. I welcome you to the enjoyment of the fruits of your valor and patriotism. I welcome you to the enjoyment of the fruits of your valor and patriotism

GERMAN PATRIOTISM.

Grand Success of the Fair at Farwell Hall.

Objects of Interest and Value on Exhibition.

The grand patriotic German fair, at Farwell Hall, is unexpectedly proving a success. Yesterday was the country of Sedan, and Chicago responded. What is the true theory of these charities? Is it to give the FAIR? and a respectable interest in procuring it? Or is it to give to those who have been injured by the war? Every German in the city who has any regard for patriotism is said to be under the necessity of contributing to keep the Farwell Hall fund on the right side of zero. It is impossible for us to inquire into these matters, but we suppose that the Germans, being, with the exception of the Irish, the most numerous people in the city, and, as a class, the most wealthy, are expected to do their share. It is also supposed that the Germans are more patriotic than the Irish, and, as a consequence, more liberal in their contributions. Whether this is true or not, we do not undertake to say. We only know that the Irish have been called upon to contribute to the Irish fund in three different seasons from the commencement of the war of Germany and Prussia, and they have responded to the call. Whether the Germans will do the same thing remains to be seen. We do not undertake to say that they will not, but we hope they will. We have a great many friends among the Germans, and we would be sorry to see them neglect their patriotic duty. We do not wish to be understood as saying that they have neglected it, but we have heard it said that they have. We hope they will not. We hope they will show that they are as patriotic as the Irish, and as liberal. We hope they will show that they are as patriotic as the Irish, and as liberal. We hope they will show that they are as patriotic as the Irish, and as liberal